BEFUGER PROM CHINA SAYS OUR MINISTER DID NOT SEE THE DANGER.

The Rev. Bebert Column Arrives at San After Being Under Fire at Tien-Toin and Take-Toils of the Capture of the Forts-See and Son-in-Law Still in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Eyewitnesses the first raid by Boxers on Tien-Tsin and the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreign boats arrived on the steamer Coptic to-day from Shanghai. The most vivid story of the Chinese uprising is told by the Rev. Robert Coltman, pastor of the Presbyterian church at La Junta, Col. With his wife he escaped from Tien-Tsin on June 16 by military train to Taku, going thence on the Chinese steamer Fie Chan anghai. While in Pekin early in May the Rev. Mr Coltman dined with Minister Conger and talked over the situation with him

We went to China to visit my daughter wife of Prof. Clifford of the Imperial University at Tien-Tsin," said Mr. Coltman. "Then we went to Pekin to visit my son, Robert Coltman, Jr., physician resident there. He is a pr of medicine in the Imperial University.

We were in Pekin early in May, leaving there on the 8th to go to Pei-Tai-Ho, a seas which we never reached. While resort, which we never reached. While in Pekin Minister Conger dined with my son, and we had a talk over the situation as it then presented itself. The Boxers at that time wer drilling right in the streets of Pekin, and I was very apprehensive. Minister Conger consid ered the danger not particularly threatening, and seemed to place great credit in the assurances of the Tsung-li-Yamen. I told him I did not agree with him, and he assured me that here was no danger.

"Over a month was spent by us at Tien Tsin. The Boxers were more threatening, and na-tive Christians from all parts of the country began to flock to the mission compounds at Tien-Tsin. They were in mortal terror of the Boxers, and with all their worldly possessio tied in small bundles went from gate to gate ring the foreigners to protect them. It was a pitiful sight as they asked us with tears in their eyes, 'What shall we do when you go

We shall all be killed. On either side of the Taku road lie the compounds of the foreign missions. Each compound is a rectangle, surrounded by a brick wall about ten feet high. Gates are cut through these walls so that persons in an extremity can run from one to another and reach the British or French concessions, which adjoin the compounds. The British concession is laid out like any ordinary British or American city with excellent buildings and good streets

Barly in June American marines to the num ber of 107 came to the American Board of Forden Missions compound and encamped. Capt. McCalla was in general charge of the forces on land and the marines in the compound were in command of Ensign Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. On the night of Saturday, June 9, word having been received from the legations at Pekin that help must be had at once, a meeting of Consuls and commanders was held at Tien-Tsin. Capt. McCalla was spokesman for the Americans The Russian Consul must have had the most adequate conception of the troubles ahead, for he declared that he would not undertake to reach Pekin with less than 15,000 men. The British officers were silent. When Capt. Me-Calla was called on for advice he said that he had advices that the lives of Americans were in jeopardy in Pekin and that he intended to start next morning to their relief, whether the other forces went or not. Then British commanders and others agreed to go, and the result was the ill-fated expedition under Admiral Seymour I thought until to-day that this expedition go through to Pekin without trouble. "After the departure of Capt. McCalla and

the forces matters became rapidly worse at Tien-Tsin. The air was filled with sinister rumor and business came to a standstill. Ensign Wurtzbaugh kept his American marines ready for any emergency. Finally, on the might of June 15. soon after midnight, the Boxers rose en masse and set fire to the native chapels, the French cathedral and many other buildings. There was a terrific uproar among the Chinese and foreigners-a reign of terror. The American marines were roused to arms eigners in the compounds. The fire was conthe line of flame seemed to be about a mile long. We could hear musketry and shouting in the distance, and fire after fire sprang up until we thought the whole native city was soins up in smoke.

\*Detachments of foreign forces hurried here and there during the night protecting lives and property. The Boxers attacked the railroad and tried to burn it and the station, but were driven off by the Russians. Nothing more than a desultory attempt was made to ttack the compound where we were. The Senting and fire were confined mostly to the native quarter, where native Christians were

The next morning the bodies of about one hundred Boxers were found lying here and there. I saw numbers of bodies being devoured by dogs. Trenches were hastily dug and the naropes around their legs and dragging them off burial. That morning hundreds of poor native Christians huddled into the mission compounds and begged for shelter. The foreign non-combatants were all in a fever of apprehension and most of them determined to ret away by the first possible means. Native Christians learning this begged on their knees to be saved from the savagery of the Boxers.

"On the morning of the 16th Mr. Clifford went to hire a tug to take us to Taku, which is down the Pei-Ho twenty-eight miles. No tug could he had. The authorities prohibited the departure of any vessels. We accidentally learned that a military train was to leave for Taku in forty-five minutes. Permission was obtained to board this train and we hastily packed our belongings and reached the train. The Chinese engineers, firemen, brakemen and station men serted in terror, leaving the trains standing.

"Our train consisted of an engine and two or three coaches. Preceding it was a train comed of an engine, a flat car upon which was a rapid-fire gun, followed by another flat car bearing an engine and a dynamo operating a searchlight, and still another flat car with another rapid-fire gun. This military train was in command of British officers and the men handled the engine and brakes. Our train was handled by a German officer in uniform, with his hand on the throttle, and American marines did the firing. We left Tien-Tsin at 2 P. M. and arrived at Taku in the evening. In our immediate company were my wife and our daughter Mrs. Clifford, her husband and their four-weeks old baby. My grandson, Robert Coltman, Jr., was to join us from Pekin to accompany us back to the States, but the Boxer troubles closed down so suddenly that he could not reach Tien-

"Arriving at Taku, we hired a sampan to convey us out to the Chinese steamer Fle Chin, which lay at anchor ready to sail for Shaghai. We reached the steamer in safety. We could see the lights of the foreign gunboats lying in another bend of the river, which forms a letter C at that point. Mr. Clifford returned to Taku with the intention of returning to Tien-Tsin. We have not heard from him since. I arranged a private code with him and am expecting a cable at any my son and his family in Pekin.

"We could not sail that night for some reason or other, and lay in company with other merchant vessels at anchor. At 12:15 o'clock in the morning of June 17 the bombardment of the foreign gunboats by the forts began. The gunboats returned the fire immediately. were lying up the river with gunboats between us and the forts. Whenever the Chinese in the forts fired too high, their shells went screaming over us or struck the water about We were directly in the line of fire. There was a panic on board, intensified by the fear that the native crew of the Fie Chin might

"Beginning with a few desultory but fairly rected shots, the firing on both sides

SAYS-CONGER HAD NO FEAR | shells. Shell after shell screamed over our heads. Some exploded on the river surface sending up a column of water. Others skipped over the water and struck the opposite bank, where the bodies of a number of Chinese were found at daylight. It was a wild and terrible scene, moonlight being rendered ghastly by the frequent illumination of the explosions.

"How we ever escaped being scuttled I cannot imagine. We stood ready to take small boats at a moment's notice. Between our steamer and the gunboats was a fleet of Chinese gunboat lying in a wide sweep of the river. the foreign gunboats attacked them, and that added to the uproar and confusion. Some times there was such a glare of fire from the ships that we thought them afire. Shot and shell poured back and forth unceasingly for several hours. We did not see the land oper ations, but after daylight we soon discovered that the forts were in the possession of th foreign forces. The Chinese gunboats, dis dead and wounded, were towed past us up stream the prizes of the Powers.

"Our steamer got under way that morning and we went down past the gunboats and forts to the gulf and on to Shanghai. The battleships and cruisers were out beyond the bar, out range of the forts and therefore unable to as

ist the gunboats. "We arrived at Shanghai on June 23, and were fortunate enough to catch the Coptic leaving that afternoon. I had heard nothing since the bombardment, but the events tha transpired while we were at sea do not sur pire is aflame against foreigners. The worst has come to pass and Minister Conger's credu lity and good faith in the Chinese has prot ably cost his life and the lives of all the other oreigners in Pekin.

"I have just at this moment learned of the murder of Baron Von Kettaler. It is no surprise Von Ketteler was the one Minister whom the Chinese feared. He was suspicious of them and demanded proof of their good faith before e would believe them. Sir Claude McDonald the British Minister, and Mr. Conger placed great faith in the representations of the Chines Government. Von Ketteler demanded tha the Government suppress the Boxers: McDonald and Conger entered mild protests and were satisfied with promises. There is no doubt in my mind that Von Ketteler's death was procured by the Government itself. I believ that the Empress Dowager and five or six ad visers are responsible for this whole carnival of massacre. It is impossible for any perso familiar with the situation to believe that the Chinese Government is not in symnathy with the Boxers, if not actually directing them.

poor and deluded fanatics. They are used and directed by intelligent men. The movemen spread like wildfire exactly as though it were receiving powerful aid from those in authority Boxers carried on their drills and exercises in Pekin under the eyes of the Government unmolested. I did not see these drills, they were described to me by many who had seen them. The Boxers formed in companies facing south and east and west and went through various gymnastic exercises, repeat edly bowing and uttering incantations. A one point in the exercise they bow lower and lower, until they touch the ground with their foreheads and cry out as if addressing their gods. All this, they are led to believe, make them invulnerable to bullets. Consequently they go into battle with the fanctical courage of people who believe their lives are charmed For weapons they have everything they can scrape together, from modern weapons to clubs Many of them have no weapons at all, excep their own hands. They wear red sashes bu no other sign of uniform.

#### DANGER IN THE YANG-TSE VALLEY Missionary From There Tells of the Threaten ing Situation When He Left.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.-The Rev S. I. Woodbridge, a Presbyterian missionary who has been at Chin-Kang, on the Yang-two River, for the past fifteen years, arrived on the Coptic to-day from Shanghai with his wife and six children on furlough. He expects to re turn to Chin-Kang when the present trouble are over. Chin-Kang is known as the Chicago and all night stood ready to defend the for- of China, and is 150 miles up the Yang-tse Rive from Shanghai at the entrance of the great canal The population of the city consists of 300,000 Chinese and about 6,000 foreigners The city, as well as all other cities and town along the Yang-tse, were greatly excited and on the verge of an uprising when Mr. Woodbridge left Chin-Kang on June 19. In fact day had been fixed for the destruction of all property owned by foreigners, and the murder of foreigners themselves, and Mr. Woodbridge pelleves that by this time a terrible fate has net those foreigners who failed to heed his

warning and flee from the impending massacre "It would be difficult to estimate the numbe of foreigners along the Yang-tse River," he said There are literally thousands of mis donaries in the great valley and further in the Nearly every one of them has a faminterior. ly, and I hope the missionaries have at leas sent their families to Shanghai. Just before I eft Chin-Kang I telegraphed to 200 Presbyterian missionaries to wait no longer, but to ge lown to Shanghai as quickly as possible.

"The fate of all in the Yang-tse country hangs on the words of two viceroys. One of them is Chen Chih Tung at Hankow, the other s Liu Kun Yih at Nankin. If these men waver an uprising of terrible proportions will result among the millions in that thickly populated portion of the empire.

"Some time ago Viceroy Cheng published book entitled 'Learn,' in which he outlined various reforms believed to be necessary in China, and I believe that the circulation of that work hastened the coup d'état. The suggested reforms were not favorably entertained at Pekin nor by the mandarine gen erally in the north. I translated the book into English for circulation among the English speaking people in China; hence I am familia with the political situation in China. As say, this book precipitated the present troubles

in my opinion. "Up to the time I left Chin-Kang no rages had been committed, but the Chinese were becoming ugly, those in cities being more All the immense traffic on the Yang-tse had become paralyzed, and there was every indication that foreigners were about to be attacked. There is a place near Chin-Kane where about a thousand foreigners usually spend this part of the year to escape the heat but nobody had any intention of going there

"Dr. Worth, grandson of ex-Gov. Worth of North Carolina, has a house and hospital at Kiang-Yin, and was ordered by the native to leave. His property was to be consigned to the flames. If he stayed he was to be murdered. All through the Yang-tse Valley, from Shanghai up to and beyond Chin-Kang these orders had been given to foreigner and a day had been fixed for carrying out the threat I do not know what the date was, but there is not the slightest doubt that the Chinese will do as they threaten in these things.

"American Consul Martin telegraphed for gunboat just before I left Chin-Kang, but it s not likely that one could be sent, as all had gone to Taku. This leaves the situation very bad at Chin-Kang. It is a great central point, where 50,000,000 people pass every year. There and some distance further up the Yang Tse salt smugglers do much as they please. Salt is monopolized by the Government and the stealing of it by the natives cannot be prevented, the Chinese cutting up the officials who are sent to arrest them. This has given rise to so much trouble that hordes of Chines in that district have become enemies of the Government, and naturally may be expected to join the Boxers, They oppose foreigners, and if an opportunity arises, millions of Chinese along the Yang-tse may be depended upon to

murder and pillage. "Shanghai, the greatest port in China, is by no means safe. The protection there is entirely inadequate. Hundreds of young men, especially Americans were forming themselves

Missionaries from all along the Yang-tse were coming into Shanghai for protection, but I fear that hundreds will not be able to get there.

sidering the immense hordes in China, who have been becoming more and more restless, the outlook cannot be considered too seriously. heartily concur with the request sent to this Government by missionaries at Shanghai imploring immediate aid."

HOPE NOT DEAD YET IN PARIS. Chinese Minister There Still Doubts the Re ports of the Pekin Massacre. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ter here, who is a Catholic and who married Miss Pearson, an American, in 1870, is pro-Western in his ideas, being convinced that China's only salvation is to follow Japan's example. He is represented as having stated to an in terviewer that he had not received official news of a massacre, and that certain Europeans in Pekin who were alive or July 1 were also alive on July 7. He did not believe there had been a conflict between the Boxers and Prince Ching's force because the Boxers could not stand against the Chinese regular soldiers. He would not be as-

PARIS, July 16 .- Yu Keng, the Chinese Minis-

sumed the defence of the Europeans The Courrier du Soir says it learns at the Chinese Legation that Yu Keng refused to communicate to Foreign Minister Deloassé the edici of June 29, because he did not consider it sufficiently serious. M. Delcassé received it from

tonished to learn that the regulars refused to

support the Boxers and that they had even as-

another source Hope for the safety of the foreigners in Pekin has not been absolutely abandoned in Paris. No confirmation of the reports of their massacre has reached the Government, whose attitude, however, is similar to that of the British Government-that, is it hardly dares to hope The press, however, hardly qualifies its acceptance of the news and calls for vengeance.

The Temps says: "One sentiment will pre vail in Europe and the whole civilized world. The vellow men have found means to bring light even in the eyes of the most prejudiced. The fundamental fact is that our common Western civilization has been spattered with blood by mad explosion of Chinese nationalism. Com mon is the injury, common the insult, common the danger, and common must be the reparation. The West, however, must not sight of the fact that its strength is due in a measure to its prestige. It must not lay itself open to defeat. A massacre like that of Pekin leaves its prestige standing, but a defeat of the international forces at Tien-Tsin would be deplorable and perhaps irreparable."

CHINESE HOLD UP RUSSIAN SHIPS. Try to Prevent the Sending of Supplies Down

#### the Amoor. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 17 .- A despatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the War Office announces that the Governor-General of the Amoor district telegraphed on July 13 reporting that the steamer Michel, from Khabarovsk for Blagovzestchensk with five vessels laden with artillery and ammunition for the latter place was fired upon by Chinese and stopped by sig pals from a boat sent out from the shore while passing the Chinese town of Aigun.

Three officers stated that they had received orders to prevent vessels from navigating the They demanded to see the Michel' commander. Capt. Krivtsoff visited Chinese about an hour afterward.

Col. Goldschmidt, the Russian Frontier Con missioner for the Amoor District, arrived on board the Selenga with a squadron of Cossacks and ordered the vessels to continue their voyage. As soon as they started the Chinese fired on them again. This drew a return fire from the Selenga. The Michael arrived at Blagovyestchensk

with her sides and funnels damaged. Col Goldschmidt and two Cossacks were wounded Capt. Krivtsoff, whom the Chinese arrested, was sent to Algun, where he was informed that orders had been issued not to allow Russian vessels to pass. He was afterwards sent to Blagovyestchensk without an escort.

Two companies of riflemen, three batteries and a hundred Cossacks were sent from Blagouyestchensk to protect vessels passing Aigun.

TRYING TO CUT THE PORCE OFF.

Chinese Around Tien-Tsin Threaten the Allies Communication With Tong-ku.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

TIEN-TSIN, July 7, 9 P. M. (via Chefoo, July 1, and Shanghai, July 16, 11:25 A. M.).-The shelling has been intermittent all day. The Chinese are extending their western lines and threaten to cut off river communication with Tong-ku.

The Japanese cavalry made a reconnoisance to the westward to-day and quickly developed strong force of the enemy in that direction. The Russians report that the break in the

railroad is nearly repaired. It is impossible to tell the exact amount of damage in to-day's fighting. Cannonading continued for two hours and was followed by rifle fire. Two British 4-inch guns are coming forward to-night.

# THE DEFENCES OF TIEN-TSIN. Heavy Artillery Is Needed for Any Successful

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal . July 16 .- Steamer Cop tic to-day brought a letter from F. J. Norman. newspaper man, who was in Tien-Tsin June 26, which contains an excellent sketch of the fate that menaces the foreign settlement at that place, and gives a pretty clear idea of the key to the situation which the allied troops, aided by the Ninth Infantry, have tried to take Norman says:

"The outside forts that command this settle ment are so placed that they will give much trouble to the allied forces if the attack is made on this situation. The heavy guns can be brought nto play at short range which even such poor gunners as the Chinese will be able to make hit from. There is another weak point in the defensive capabilities of the settlement. I refer to the forts situated to the north of the city and along the banks of the river at a point whence guns could be brought to play upon the settle ment in a most effective manner. It was built in 1894. The fort was built and gun of sufficient caliber to cope with, such as gun boats usually carry, were mounted. If properly served they would not only knock the ment to pieces, but overpower the fire of such small guns as a naval brigade has with it I went over the fort, examining things as care soon developed into a tremendous duel of volunteer companies when I left Shanghai. fully as I could, and I remember being struck

particularly by the massiveness of the walls of mud, faced with plaster, not unlike that used by the Japanese on their Kura and for exactly

This is the stronghold the allies have re edly stormed. Heavy artillery is needed for any auccessful attack

## JAPANESE WANT TO ADVANCE.

Say They Can Get to Pekin, but Other Con manders at Tien-Tsin Do Not Think So.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17 .- A correspondent of the Daily Express, dating his message Tien-Tsin, July 13, reports that the Japanese have discharged at Taku three shiploads of coolies borses, water tanks and abundant stores Their force is well equipped and is far superior to any of the others.

Japanese officers at Tien-Tsin declare that notwithstanding the rains, which are as yet ot serious, they could reach Pekin before the roads become impassable. The European commanders declare that this is impossible and that no advance is practicable until September. It is being seriously questioned in Tien-Isin whether the allies will be able to maintain their position. In view of the constant increase in the Chinese force it will be impossible without very strong reënforcements. If these do not arrive soon the abandonment of the place will be compulsory.

# GROWING DANGER AT SHANGHAL.

#### Foreigners Prepared for Trouble, but th Means of Defence Are Inadequate.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17.-The Shanghai correspon dent of the Express repeats his former stories of the growing danger there. He says that the Consuls have cabled to their Governments, urgently asking for more warships in view of the menacing attitude of the people. The German warship Gefion has arrived there, but she s only half manned.

Reports continue to arrive of troops march ing south, and of the continuance of the massa cres of native Christians in the Yang-Tse Provinces. This makes it difficult to trust the ndertakings of the Viceroys to preserve order In the event of any attack on the foreign ncession at Shanghai the means of defence are wholly inadequate. The foreigners are prepared for trouble and would give a good account of themselves, but the Chinese dominate every point and the vast stores o merchandise that have been accumulating for weeks past, owing to the paralysis of trade, constitute a great temptation to them.

#### THE NINTH INFANTRY LOSSES. Records of the Officers Who Were Eithe Killed or Wounded.

Col. Emerson H. Liscum, who is officially re ported as killed by Admiral Remey, had smelled gunpowder many times before he fell from Chinese bullet. He was a "ranker," having en listed as a corporal in the Civil War. fought his way well up before peace was de clared and continued in the Regular army upon the reorganization. He saw service against the Indians, where there was plenty of hard fight ing and little glory. When the Spanish war came Col. Liscum

was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry, one of the colored regiment He participated in the first day's fighting a Santiago, where he won new laureis for his courage, being shot twice while leading his Liscum's regiment was brigaded with the Thirteenth and Ninth, forming the Third brigade of the First division of the Fifth Arms Corps. Col. Charles A. Wikoff was commande of the brigade when it went into action at Santiago on July 1, 1898. He was shot and killed in the crossing of the deadly plain before San Juan command devolved upon Lieut.-Col William T. Worth. Within a short time he was wounded and Col. Liscum took com mand. He was soon wounded twice in the gall ing fire, once in the shoulder and once in the thigh. He saw no more fighting in that cam paign, being obliged to remain in the over crowded Siboney Hospital. As a reward for his signal bravery he was made a Brigadier of Vol unteers. He was mustered out of the voluntee. service Dec. 31, 1898. When his regiment, th Twenty-fourth, went to the Philippines Col Liscum accompanied it. His promotion to Colonelcy came while in the Far East and he seumed command of the Ninth on its arrival in Manila a year ago.

Col. Liscum was a native of Vermont. He enisted as a corporal in the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1861. He was discharged Aug. 15 of the same year and went into the regular establishment as a private in the battles of C-dar Mountain, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where he was wounded, Bethesda Church and the slege of Petersburg. He was brevetted Captain Aug. 1, 1864 "for gallant service in the battles of Bethesda Church and during the campaign before Richmond."

The widow of Col. Liscum is supposed to be in Manila. She was there when her husband sailed for Taku. Mrs. Liscum has been very active in hospital work among the United States soldiers in the Philippines and devoted much of her time to organizations for the benefit of sick and wounded enlisted men. She is a friend of the widow of Gen. Henry W. Lawton and was with Mrs. Lawton in Manila during the trying days after Gen. Lawton was killed.

Admiral Remey's despatch can be construed to mean that Capt. Austin R. Davis of the Marine Corps was killed or was wounded. It is uncertain which, and further reports will be necessary before it can be told positively. Capt. Davis was appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia in 1890 and upon graduation was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. After serving at various mavy yards in the East until 1896 he was assigned to the battleship Oregon and served with that vessel during the war with Spain, including her phenomenal trip around Cape Horn and the battle off Santiago. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant in 1898 and to Captain in March, 1899, being assigned then to the Cavité Naval Station, where he served until sent to China.

Capt. William B. Lemly of the Marine Corps who, the Admiral reports, was wounded is a pephew of Capt. William B. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, United States Navy. He was appointed a Volunteer Second Lieutenant it the war with Spain and was mustered out if February, 1899. He was re-appointed to the regular service in April, 1899, promoted to First Lieu Col. Liscum was a native of Vermont. He enlisted as a corporal in the First Vermon

termaster in May, 1899, being then assigned to the Cavité Naval Station with the Second battalion. He was stationed there until sent to China.

First Lieuts. Smedley D. Butler of Pennsylvania and Henry Leonard of the District of Columbia, who are reported wounded by Remey's despatch, were appointed to the present rank in the Marine Corps April 3, 1899, from civil life. Lieut Butler served as a Volunteer Second Lieutenant during the war with Spain from May 20, 1898, to Feb. 11, 1899, and Lieut. Leonard from June 9, 1898, to Feb. 11, 1899, and Lieut. Leonard from June 9, 1898, to Feb. 14, 1899. At the outbreak of the troubles in China Lieut, Leonard was on duty at the Cavité. P. I., marine barracks. Lieut Butler was one of the officers of the Newark, the flagship of Rear Admiral Kempff. He is a son of Representative Thomas S. Butler of West Chester, Pa. He saw service with the marine battalion at Guantanamo, when the Spaniards kept them fighting for seventy-two hours.

In addition to the casualties reported by Remey there are others from the press despatches. Major James Regan of the Ninth Regiment is reported wounded. He was born in Virginia and entered the Army in 1858 as a musician in Company H. Second Infantry, serving as such until Dec. 1, 1866, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry. He was made First Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry. He was in the Santiago campaign in August, 1828, being recommended for gallantry at the battle of San Juan, July 1, 1898; was with his regiment in New York August, 1898, to March, 1899; Philippine Islands to June, 1900, and in China to date.

Capt. Charles R. Noves of the Ninth is also reported wounded. He was born May 16, 1858, in Massachusetts, and Captain, April 26, 1898. He joined his regiment in October, 1879, and served with it at various ports. He was in the Santiago campaign to August, 1898, being recommended for gallantry at the battle of San Juan;

with his regiment in New York to March, 1899; Philippine Islands to June, 1900, and China to date. His home was in Kenwood, N. Y.
Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller was born Feb. 2, 1867, in Ohio, and was appointed from Ohio to the Military Academy in 1885. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant Second Infantry, June 12, 1889; First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, July 10, 1896, and Captain Sixteenth Infantry, July 10, 1896, and was transferred to the Ninth Infantry Aug. 9, 1809. He joined his regiment in November, 1899, and served with it in South Dakota (participating in the Sioux campaign in November, 1890, to January, 1801) to November, 1896; in Montana to November, 1896; Tampa, Fla., to June, 1898; Santiago campaign, to August, 1898, being recommended for brevet for gallantry at the battles of San Juan and Santiago: with regiment in New York to September, 1898; on recruiting service to August, 1899; Philippine Islands to June, 1890; in China to date.

Anilippine islands to office, 1809.

There is no Wilcox in the Ninth Regiment and so far as is known no line officer by that name in China. It is suggested that possibly reference is made to Major Timothy E. Wilcox of the Medical Corps, to Major Wallace or to some foreign officer of the name of Wilcox.

The report that Col. French of the Twenty-fifth Regiment was killed is false. There is no Col. French of the Twenty-fifth. Col. J. W. French of the Twenty-second is on sick leave up at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

## BEFORE FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Honors of the Fighting Had Been With the Americans and Japanese.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 16.-The War Office has received the following telegram from Col. Dorward, commander of the British troops at Tien-

"TIEN-TSIN, July 11 .- The (native) city was heavily bombarded on the 6th by the affied troops on the right bank of the river. The enemy ceased firing soon after the bombardment began. The bombardment will be repeated to-day.

"The enemy have placed guns within 800 yards of the British and French settlements and are keeping up a galling fire. The British casualties were ten killed and twenty wounded

"On July 9 a combined force of 1,000 Japanese, 960 British, 100 Americans and 400 Russians under my command attacked the enemy's position southwest of the city. The position was quickly captured. The enemy's loss was 350 killed Four small guns were captured

"The combined force then attacked the western arsenal outside the south gate which, after a short hombardment, was rushed by the Americans and Japanese. The country to the wes of the arsenal had been flooded by the enemy so no further movement in this direction was possible

"The chief object of the expedition, which was to clear away the guns and the enemy west of the settlements, was completely accomplished. The day's honors rested with the Japanese and Americans

"The Chinese regiment as an escort to th guns worked splendidly in getting over the difficulties of the swampy country. During the action the British and French settlements were heavily shelled by the northeastern batteries. Nine British were killed. There were no casualties among the Russians or Americans.

"The victory may result in the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tien-Tsin, in which case the fort and the city will probably be at-

The War Office has also received the followng despatch from Col. Dorward:

"TIEN-TSIN, July 11, 3 P. M .- This morning a letermined attack was made by the enemy on the railway station, which was garrisoned by 100 British, 100 French and 100 Japanese. The attack was repulsed with loss after four hours' hard fighting. The enemy's loss was 500 killed. The British loss was three killed and thirteen wounded. The French and Japanese losses were considerably heavier.

An official telegram received by the Japanese Legation states that on July 3 a large Chinese force bombarded the northern part of the foreign settlements of Tien-Tsin, which were being defended by the Russians. The latter requested assistance from the Japanese, which was given. After a heavy cannonading the Japanese repulsed the enemy. The Japanese sustained a loss of thirty.

The Chinese to the number of 10,000, under command of Gen. Ma and with much artillery, ecupied the Tien-Tsin Arsenal again on July 4 Admiral Seymour telegraphs the Admiralty from Taku, under date of July 14, that he believes the allies have possession of all the forts at Tien-Tsin except one. The allies at Taku and Tien-Tsin on July 10 were as follows: Russians, 8,349; Japanese, 5,224; British, 2,575; Germans, 1,036; Americans, 1,400, and small detachments of Austrians and Italians, which brought the total up to 21,304. Most of the forces had been landed at Taku on the way to Tien-Tsin. The facilities at Taku were limited, however, and the reenforcements would be obliged to

WASHINGTON, July 16.-The Japanese Legation received the following cable message from

the Japanese Foreign Office to-day: "On 3d inst., a large body of Chinese soldiers appeared before Tien-Tsin and attacked the northern part of the settlement, which was guarded by Russian troops. The Japanese sent to their aid, at the Russian General's request, one battalion of artillery and two companies of infantry. After a heavy cannonade they silenced the Chinese guns and finally dispersed the enemy. The Japanese losses in this engagement were two Captains killed and about thirty non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded. Major-Gen. Fukushima has now under him at Tien-Tsin about 4.000 Japanese troops.

#### NO EXTRA SESSION, HANNA THINKS. The Chinese Situation One of Extreme Danger to the Country, He Declares.

CLEVELAND, July 16. -On account of the President's sudden call to Washington Senator Hanna did not go to Canton to-day as he had planned. The Senator is disposed to view the Chinese situation as one of extreme danger to the country. He said to-day that personally he did not believe there was occasion for an extra session of Congress. "The President," he said "has full power to

meet all conditions as they may arise. He has a full Treasury and is empowered to call for all the troops he may require to meet such emergencies as may arise. There seems now to be no reason why Congress should be called together. Subsequent developments, however may make such a step necessary." Mr. Hanna was asked what effect the recent

Chinese developments would have on the chances of the Republican party this fall, and whether he thought the public was in accord with the President in his policy. "The public," replied the Senator, "is in full accord with the President thus far in his

tion is one of the utmost importance, and has thus far been met in a masterly manner." Being urged to discuss the issues of the cam paign, Senator Hanna said: "The issues of the campaign are the past work of the Administra-

handling of the Chinese question. The ques-

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ability of the President and his advisers to solve the great problems as they have been presented. The Democrats will present an ssue which they think will have an effect in the matter of securing votes. Their campaign of four years ago on the issue of class against class may be repeated this fall, but I should think they had had enough of that disastron form of campaigning. It is impossible for to outline in any degree the line of action which the Republican party will follow in the comin-fight. We will meet the issues as they arise."

#### TROOPS FROM FORT SHERIDAN. The Second Illinois Regiment Volunteers for

CHICAGO, July 16 .- Fort Sheridan was stirred by an official order received to-day directing the depot battalion of the Fifth United States Infantry to go to China.

Three weeks have been allowed within which the detachment must be ready to embark. Two battalions of the regiment are now in Cuba. They are expected to return in about two weeks. They will have a week's rest, when they also will sail for the Orient. The regiment is now recruited to its full number. To provide for the subsistence of the

large number of troops which the United States will send to China the Com issary in Chicago will hereafter purchase \$5,000 pounds of beef additional each month. The order for the increased shipments goes into effect at once. All of the purchases here are shipped in time to catch transports leaving San Francisco on the 14th and 15th of each month. The next purchase will be made

The Second Illinois Regiment, through James E. Stuart, has tendered its services to the Government for a campaigin China. Gov. Tanner requested Col. Stuart to make a formal request writing, promising that he would at once forward the request to President McKinley. A meeting of the staff and line officers of the regiment was held to-day in Col. Stuart's office. The formal request was drawn up and forwarded by special mes senger to Gov. Tanner. In offering its services the Second Regiment stipulates that it shall be employed as part of the army invading China, and declines to serve either in the Philippines or as a relieving force to take the place of regular troops ordered to the Orient. During the Spanish-American War the regiment saw four months service in Cuba, doing duty in and about Havana.

The roll call shows the regiment to be recruited up to the limit. Of its present mem-bership more than one-half went to Havana. I wo hundred of its veterans are now serving in Col. Gardner's Thirtieth Volunteers in the Philippines

#### NO CHANGE IN BRITISH PLANS. Precautions Taken at the Chinese Legation in London

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 17 .- There is no information btainable from any official source here that the Government, owing to the latest news from China, had modified the military arrangements already made, nor that it will abandon its de termination to maintain nominal relations with China.

Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese Minister, frequently visits the Foreign Office, where he had an unusually prolonged interview with the officials yesterday. The Min ister and his staff now always appear in European dress, feeling that it would not be desirable to accentuate their nationality in the streets, but there has been no popula display of ill-feeling and the only precaution at the legation has been the stationing of a single policeman at the door.

### THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. Horror Over the News From Pekin-No Con

firmation From Consul-General Goodnow. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The feeling of horro nspired here by the stories published the morning newspapers of the reported massacre of foreigners in Pekin had hardly had time for expression in official circle when the news of the fighting at Tien-Tsin, with the loss of Col. Liscum and other American officers caused the Pekin situation to be almost forgotten. Since the close of the Spanish-American War ther has hardly been a day when excitement was so intense as it was this morning and all through the afternoon to the close of office hours in the big granite building where the De partments of State, War and the Navy are con fucted. There were hurried conferences between Cabinet officers in Secretary Hay's office, his neighboring colleagues. Secretaries Root and Long, going back and forth between their Departments and Mr. Hay's, while in the office of the Adjutant-General and that of the Chief of the Navigation Bureau people who had heard the news of Liscum's death thronged to get official advices in regard to it and the battle in which he met his fate. The State Department for some reason did

not disclose the contents of the telegrams received from Consul General Goodnow Shanghai and official confirmation in regard to them is therefore lacking. Mr. Goodnow sent one despatch, which negative way conflicts with the detailed stories of the reported Pekin massacre telegraphed to the newspapers from Shanghai. He said in this message that there was no news from Pekin since his despatch of last Friday. This is taken by officials as a contradiction of the newspaper statement from Shanghai that the foreign Consular body there had been officially informed by Chinese authorities of the murder of the Ministers and other foreigners. Despite Mr. Goodnow's message, however, the feeling prevails in Administration circles that Minister Conger, his colleagues and everybody else who took refuge in the legations were killed. No answer has been received by Secretary Hay or Minister Wu Ting-fang to the cipher message addressed to Mr. Conger, which Mr. Hay sent through Mr. Wu last week. Another message from Mr. Goodnow is understood to have contained some disquieting news about conditions in Shanghai. A report, had gained currency there that German warships would attempt to take the Chinese forts near the city, and this was causing much excitement among the natives. Mr. Goodnow is reported to have expressed the hope that Germany would not adopt any such radical measures.

Inquiries from those who have relatives and friends among the foreigners at Pekin continue to pour in on the State Department. At the War Department and the Navy Department tion, the prosperity of the country and the there was a repetition to-day of the scenes that

marked news of battles in the war with Spain. when many people came to find out whether any soldiers or sailors in whom they were interested were killed or wounded. Most of today's inquiries were directed to the War Department, and were mostly by army officers who knew Col. Liscum and other officers of the Ninth Infantry

#### ALARMS IN TIEN-TSIN IN JUNE. Legations Blamed Then for Not Taking the Insurrection Seriously.

William H. Stevens, the treasurer of the Flint, Eddy & American Trading Company, received a letter yesterday from U. S. Emens, the company's agent at Tien-Tein. The letter was dated from Tien-Tsin, June 6, and contains news of the troubles in North China up to that time. Mr. Emens says that the foreign Ministers were being severely blamed for their disinclination to treat the troubles seriously. He also cautions Mr. Stevens against news sent from thing in sensational despatches. At the time the letter was written, Mr. Emens said, foreigners were quite safe in Tien-Tsin, although it was well known that the Chinese Government was giving encouragement to the Boxers. In part the let-

ter follows "MY DEAR STEVENS: Since writing you a few days ago, there have been a series of riots in North China that have caused us some alarm in Tien-Tsin. For many months there have been disturbances in Shantung and in this province, Chihli. The peasantry have been encouraged by the Pekin Government to drill and to arm themselves. There is some sort of a vague organization called 'Boxers,' that being an approximate meaning of the Chinese term for them. Their depredations have been against missionaries and native Christians. An English missionary was killed in Shantung some months ago. Many natives, principally Catholics, have been killed during the past year. Representations have been made time and again to the various Ministers in Pekin, who are generally blamed for not giving credence to the reports made by the missionaries in the interior, and, at any rate, for neglecting to give the matter the serious attention it deserves.

"We in Tien-Tsin have heard so much about the Boxers that we got indifferent, but about ten days ago word came that the railway station and shops at Feng-tai had been looted and burned by a mob. The foreigners here had timely warning and all escaped. From Fengtai there is a railroad line to Pao-ting-fu and thence the Lu-hau line is being constructed by the Belgians. Some thirty men, women and children were left at the Pao-ting-fu end of the line in great danger, and started to Tien-Tsin in boats. Word came here on Friday night that they had been attacked, that there were killed and wounded and missing, only sixteen being left. A volunteer party started on Saturday to relieve them. About twenty went ahead mounted and armed and twenty more in carts followed on with food. The latter party met the refugees a short distance from here in fearful state half naked wounde women and little children. The mounted force went on and later a band of Russians (Cossacks) went to their relief, but in the meantime the volunteers had returned by another route.

"The Cossacks met a body of the Boxers and

a stiff fight ensued. I believe the Cossacks did not fire, but engaged them in a hand-te-hand encounter and were surprised at the pluck of the Chinamen. However, they killed a large number of them. The next day a large mob attacked another station on the Pekin line. Native soldiers had been stationed there to defend the place, but the mob were too many for them. All the time the Tien-Tsin residents have been getting more apprehensive. The Chinese officials are next to powerless, and, besides, they scarcely disguise a sympathy for the alleged plan for exterminating foreigners. About 750 marines and sailors of various nationalities have been landed and we have a volunteer force of about 100 men. Part of the marines have gone to Pekin, which, as you know, is eighty miles away. Last night I must confess I was afraid there might be trouble. I had a revolver and a Mauser rifle loaded, but we are but a handful, all told, against millions, should the uprising be general. At twenty minutes to 1 an alarm was given. About 100 yards from here a squad of American bluejackets are quartered, and a bugle sounded 'to horse.' I heard a Gatling rattle along the road, but nothing came of it all. There was a fire in an adjoining village, but the mob put in no appearance. As I write, 250 fresh marines have marched past, the town band playing in front and escorting them

to barracks. \* \* \* "You need have no fear as to our ultimate safety. We may have a riot, but there will be safety. We may have a riot, but there will be only one result. The Boxers have killed two more missionaries a few miles from here, and there are fears for others in the interior. They are flerce enough when the resistance is weak, but it is doubtfut if they will take the risk of meeting a few hundred white men who would kill them with less compunction than shooting a dog. I am only afraid that you will get sensational telegrams regarding the situation. We are working in the office as serenely as though nothing was the matter. It is only at night that we begin to realize danger. Yours very truly, "U. S. EMENS."

LOOKED FOR THE MASSACRE.

Forebodings of the Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury at the End of May. BOSTON, July 16. Letters received by Somerville friends from the Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary at North China College, give information of the fears entertained by the Christian workers of the Boxer uprising in

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